The Philippine Republic has been too long dead to be resuscitated. It now serves simply as a lesson in Philippine patriotism. The real Philippine Republic can gain inspiration for the accomplishment of its purposes from the history of the original Philippine Republic, but will be forced to lay down its foundations anew without the help of prior experience.

PROGRESS TOWARD PHILIPPINE AUTONOMY[5]

A corollary of the American Philippine policy, nay more than that, the paramount plank, was to provide step by step the institutions of self-government for the Filipino people, As the Jones Law, enacted by the Congress, expressed the thought, "it was desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them, without in the meantime impairing the exercise of the right of sovereignty by the people of the United States."

At first municipal governments were established. Then provincial governments. In both governments the important officers were chosen by the suffrage of the people.

The same plan was carried out in the executive departments of the central government, only more slowly. Gregorio Araneta became the first Filipino head of an executive department, that of Finance and Justice, and Manuel Tiiio the first Filipino chief of a bureau, that of Labor. This process continued until instead of there being one Filipino cabinet officer, all the members of the cabinet were Filipinos, with

the exception of an American Secretary of Public Instruction. Little by little, portions of the powers lodged in the Governor-General were chipped off to fall into the hands of Filipino officials. In the Council of State, the heads of the executive departments and the leaders of the Legislature

[0] **See Francis Burton Harrison, *The Cornerstone of Philfyfine Independence* (1922).**